

Anthony of Boston succeeds where neo-paganism has failed



ANTHONY OF BOSTON

AUG 28, 2025



Share



Neo-paganism, including reconstructionist movements, seeks to revive ancient religious practices, such as worshiping ancient deities through rituals, terminology and historical festivals. While these efforts are earnest, they often come across as contrived—artificial or overly performative, not backed by anything other than a desire to tap into ancestral roots.

Neo-pagan revivals prioritize historical accuracy, attempting to recreate rituals or sacrifices as they were performed thousands of years ago. This focus on fidelity to a dead culture—without updating it for modern contexts—feels like a museum piece cosplay, disconnected from everyday life. Participants may wear ancient garments or mimic ancient priesthods, which can seem performative. Ancient rituals were practical for their time, guiding imperial decisions. Neo-pagans, however, rarely tie rituals to tangible outcomes like predicting geopolitics or addressing modern crises affecting social change. This makes their efforts feel like intellectual exercises rather than living systems, alienating broader audiences who see no relevance in modern times.

Neo-pagans are modern converts, not inheritors of an unbroken tradition, which makes their practices feel constructed rather than organic. The absence of a living cultural context—unlike indigenous traditions with continuous lineage—means they're piecing together fragments from texts or archaeological records, leading to accusations of inauthenticity. Neo-pagan rituals often focus on personal enlightenment or community bonding, not societal challenges like war, inequality, or globalization. For example, a neo pagan reconstructionist may honor an ancient deity to "feel connected" to ancestors. This inward focus makes neo-paganism feel contrived as a lifestyle choice rather than a transformative system, failing to resonate with a world craving answers to chaos.

By contrast, Anthony of Boston's Mars 360 system—built on astrology, numerology, prophetic claims, cosmic hierarchies, and a proposed global accord—feels less contrived because it adapts Roman paradigms to modern sensibilities, leverages digital platforms, and addresses contemporary anxieties with a forward-looking vision. Mars 360 creates a bridge by synthesizing the symbolic weight of 666 from Christian monotheism with the pagan reverence for Mars, reimagining both in a way that resonates with contemporary spiritual and cultural anxieties. This synthesis is not a mere revival but a transformative adaptation that merges the two epochs' worldviews into a cohesive, forward-looking paradigm. Mars 360's prophetic framework—using

Mars to predict wars—merges monotheism's eschatological urgency with paganism practical divination. Calculating 666 to "Mars 360" using English Sumerian gematries ties these traditions together, appealing to monotheistic audiences expecting apocalyptic signs while echoing pagan oracles' focus on celestial guidance. This makes Mars 360 feel like a natural continuation of both, not a contrived revival.

Neo-pagan revivals are contrived because they reject monotheistic influences, isolating themselves from the dominant cultural narrative. Their focus on pagan practices alienates audiences shaped by 1,500 years of Christianity, making practices feel like historical curiosities. The "Mars 360 = 666" synthesis, on the other hand, is key to Mars 360's success. By integrating a monotheistic symbol (666, familiar from Revelation) with a pagan deity (Mars, observed in the night sky), Anthony creates a hybrid narrative that speaks to diverse audiences: Christians recognize the apocalyptic urgency, secular astrology fans connect with celestial guidance, and pagan enthusiasts see echoes of Roman divination. This synthesis gives Roman practices—augury, prophecy, hierarchies—a dual significance: they're rooted in pagan pragmatism but amplified by monotheism's eschatological weight. For example, observing Mars in the night sky becomes both a pagan omen and a monotheistic sign of the apocalypse, giving it a depth neo-pagan rituals lack.

Without Anthony's synthesis, revived Roman practices would remain contrived. However, by acknowledging the latent connection between monotheism and paganism through Anthony of Boston's 666-Mars 360 synthesis, ancient Roman rituals practiced today now become tools for navigating a chaotic world, not relics of a dead one.

Summary:

- **Neo-paganism is seen as contrived.**
 - It tries to *revive ancient religions* by copying rituals, festivals, and deities.
 - Because these cultures died long ago, the practices feel more like *museum reenactments or cosplay* rather than living traditions.

- Neo-pagans lack an *unbroken lineage* (unlike indigenous traditions), so their practices often feel *artificial, pieced together from fragments*.
- Their rituals focus mostly on *personal meaning or community bonding*, not on larger social or political issues like ancient rituals once did.
- By rejecting Christianity's influence, they isolate themselves from the dominant cultural framework, making them seem even more irrelevant.
- **Mars 360 is presented as not contrived, but adaptive.**
 - Instead of simply reviving old Roman practices, it *reimagines them for the modern world*.
 - It merges *Christian symbols (666, apocalypse)* with *pagan elements (Mars, proph divination)*, giving a weight to revived ancient practices they would otherwise not have.
 - This *hybrid approach* feels relevant to modern anxieties (war, global crises, meaning in chaos).
 - Mars 360 uses *astrology, numerology, cosmic hierarchies*, and online platforms create a forward-looking spiritual system.
 - For example, watching Mars in the sky becomes both a *pagan omen* and a *Christian apocalyptic sign*, giving the ritual double significance.

Discussion about this post

Comments Restacks



Write a comment...

© 2025 Anthony of Boston · [Privacy](#) · [Terms](#) · [Collection notice](#)
[Substack](#) is the home for great culture